AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2983.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

The STORES ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of

JACOB BARGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June laſt, a little, yelloviſh red COW, with ſome white under her belly, and ſome about her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.

And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by

JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,

Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

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A POEM, in Six Cantos.

By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.*

The Critical Reviewers ſpeak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expreſſive ſtile, adorned with glowing imagery and deſcription.---- Mr. Hayley's leaſt merit is, that of being the beſt Poet of his age."

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday, the 4th of Auguſt next, if not ſold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, alſo a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent lime-ſtone water. There are on the premiſes a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a ſtream ſufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes. The arrable land is very fertile, and may eaſily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-ſtone and ſufficient timber on the premiſes. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, at Warwick furnace.

July 9, 1787. THOMAS BULL.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of William Pearce, deceaſed, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be expoſed at Public Sale on the 15th day of Auguſt, (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the Premiſes.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,

adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, ſituate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Cheſter Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Eſquire in Cheſter Town, or the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Adminiſtrrtor.

TO BE SOLD,

By Cadwalader and David Evans,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ninth door above Market-ſtreet.

MADEIRA,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Fayal,
Vin d'Grave,
Malaga, and
Caſſado
} Wines, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

Port and Claret of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, quarter caſks and bottles.

Alſo, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in caſes, &c, &c. 6w

LONDON, May 23.

It appears by accounts from Utrecht, dated the 22d of May, that nothing more had happened ſince the ſkirmiſh between the Count de Witzenſtein and the regiment of Thuyl; but that the ſtates of Amersfort had wrote a letter of complaint to the ſtates of Holland, againſt the legion of Salm, for having violated the territory of Utrecht in an hoſtile manner; which letter is referred to a committee, who are ordered to write to General Reyſſel, to make enquiry into the complaint, and to report the ſame to the ſtates of Holland.

May 24. The origin of the preſent diſſentions in Holland, and the cauſe of the late ſkirmiſh between the regulars and burghers of the province of Utrecht, is not clearly underſtood. The troops are ſuppoſed to have fought under the banners of the Stadtholder. But this is not the fact; the origin of the diſpute ariſes from the following circumſtances:

About twelve months ago the city of Utrecht new formed their Council, according to a plan ſuggeſted by the patriotic party. This was deemed by the ſtates of the province an infringement on their ſovereign authority, and a violation of the union. The city purſued violent ſteps, and the ſtates from that time withdrew from Utrecht, and held their Councils at Amersfort. Various negociations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been reſorted to. The ſtates, determining no longer to permit the capital of the province to deſpiſe their authority, ſent a party of troops to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts in the environs of Utrecht. The armed burghers, or militia of the city, oppoſed, and conquered.

The citizens of Utrecht have been countenanced in their proceedings by the province of Holland. How far the flame may extend it is impoſſible to aſcertain; but certain it is, the face of affairs in the United Provinces wears at preſent the appearance of a civil war. The Prince of Orange has hitherto, indeed, diſclaimed all hoſtile intentions, and looked forward for the protection of his rights to the cool judgment of the people; but as affairs at preſent ſtand, he muſt ſpeedily declare his intentions.

After all the ſtruggles which the Dutch have had to gain their liberty and maintain it, they ſeem now to be in danger of loſing it by their own inteſtine quarrels.----No war is ſo hoſtile to liberty as a civil war; and no conſtitution ſo liable to be changed by it as a republic. Nor is there in any wars, ſince mankind have become civilized, ſuch cruelties exerciſed as in the civil wars.---They are in general carried on with ſuch ſavage ferocity and barbarity as diſgrace human nature. If France or Pruſſia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable one of them will, it muſt have a ſerious aſpect in a ſhort time. And if either power does, the other will not be long behind-hand; nor can England be an indifferent ſpectator. He argues weakly, who contends that England has no intereſt in the preſervation of the preſent conſtitution of Holland. It is that equilibrium in her conſtitution which has preſerved her independency. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can ſhew; but it is a war that muſt engage our moſt ſerious attention.

June 2. From the Hague we hear, that a requeſt has been propoſed to the ſtates of Holland of a very ſerious nature----the principal article of which is, to ſuſpend the Stadtholder from his offices, and that of Admiral-general, and to keep him from his revenue. This was to be propoſed in council on the 25th of May.

June 5. A private letter from the Hague has the following article: The Pruſſian Ambaſſador has delivered a memorial to their High Mightineſſes, ſetting forth, that if they continue their reſolution in depriving the Prince of Orange of his places and revenues, and the privileges enjoyed by all his predeceſſors, the king his maſter will do his utmoſt endeavours, joined by ſome other powers, to re-eſtabliſh his Highneſs in the juſt right he is entitled to. It is alſo ſaid, the Engliſh Ambaſſador has aſſured the States General, that the king his maſter will not look tamely on, and ſee ſuch injuries done to his Serene Highneſs. Their High Mightineſſes are deliberating on what ſteps are proper to be taken to bring about a reconciliation with the Houſe of Orange, ſo that all parties may be ſatisfied; they ſit almoſt every day, but nothing has yet tranſpired; however, we ſhall ſoon know their reſolutions, as the above Ambaſſadors have demanded immediate anſwers to their memorials.

Advices from the Hague ſay, that a negociation is now carrying on for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in the ſtates of Holland, under the mediation of the Court of Verſailles.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated May 30.

"Since the laſt diſturbances took place at Utrecht, a greater number of paſſengers have arrived from Holland than we ever before recollect in ſo ſhort a time; every packet is crowded, and that with a ſuperior order of perſons, who, without waiting for the ordinary conveyances to London, ſet off immediately in poſt carriages. A few days ago a gentleman, whoſe name we could not learn, but who was of ſome diſtinction, arrived with his family from Helvoet, and without taking the leaſt refreſhment, continued his journey to the capital; he was ſaid to be charged with a commiſſion of ſingular importance from ſome of the moſt conſiderate perſons in the Stadtholderian intereſt."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated June 1.

"The Prince Stadtholder has ſent a letter to the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, ſetting forth, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that finding all his mildneſs and forbearance of no avail, and that not a few miſguided individuals alone had endeavoured to deprive him of his rights and privileges, but that ſuch reſolutions had been taken in Holland, and ſuch proceedings countenanced and ſupported, that he could no longer tamely ſee himſelf and his houſe deprived of his hereditary rights, and therefore thinks it his duty to declare himſelf ready to uſe his utmoſt endeavours, in conjunction with the ſtates of Guelderland and Utrecht, &c. to heal the breaches in the union and re-eſtabliſh peace, concord and confidence, in and between all the provinces of this republic in general, as well as between their regents and inhabitants of each in particular."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, May 29.

"In the courſe of the laſt week, upwards of 7000 tons of ſpirits have been brought here, and lodged in the different ſtores of this city, ready to be ſhipped; but as the ſmuggling of this article is now nearly at an end, an officer of the police, on account of the additional tariff, attends to ſee this article exported. We have alſo ſeveral hundred tons of tobacco here, but this is a contraband article with you, and may be bought almoſt at any price, on account of the difficulty in running it over. The very beſt Virginia is here little more than 8d. farthing, Engliſh, per lb."

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated May 25.

"The La Jeanne Marie, ——, from Nantz, arrived here the 20th, which is the firſt French veſſel here ſince the treaty; her cargo being promiſcuous, without any regular conſignment, was all landed, and put under the King's lock, but ſold directly. This veſſel, in return, takes our linen manufacture, without a ſingle guinea in ſpecie, or any paper paſſing. If all the veſſels of that nation act a ſimilar part in future, this treaty will be very beneficial to Ireland."

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, May 21.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Black Rod announced a meſſage from the Houſe of Commons, and introduced Mr. Burke, attended by about thirty members, when he delivered at the bar the articles of impeachment on the miſdemeanors in Oude.

Mr. Burke added, "We are further commanded to inform your Lordſhip and this Houſe, that Mr. Haſtings is now in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this Houſe.

The Lord Chancellor read the meſſage to the Houſe; after which it was read by the Clerk. At this moment the houſe was very full, and in the moſt profound and awful ſilence.

Lord Walſingham roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, delivered with ſuitable gravity and deliberation, ſtated the nature and importance of the cauſe; and traced the hiſtory of the ſeveral impeachments for miſdemeanors which were upon the journals, and the ſeveral ſecurities which they gave to the Houſe for their appearance. His Lordſhip then moved,

Firſt, "That Warren Haſtings be taken into the cuſtody of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar and admitted to bail, himſelf in ten thouſand pounds, and two ſecurities in five thouſand pounds each."

The firſt motion was put, and carried,

That Mr. Haſtings be brought to the bar of the Lords.

Black Rod having received the proper orders, repaired to the Houſe of Commons, and took Mr. Haſtings into cuſtody. He was conducted to the Lobby, when Black Rod informed the Houſe, that, "in obedience to their Lordſhips commands, he had taken Mr. Haſtings into cuſtody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar." Ordered to be brought to the bar.

The Houſe was now ſeated in the form of two ranks; the Lord Chancellor on the woolſack; a great number of the Commons behind and on each ſide of the throne, and the bar crouded with gentlemen, formed one of the moſt intereſting ſcenes, which, perhaps, the annals of mankind ever exhibited, or the calls of juſtice ever produced.

Black Rod.
Mr. Haſtings.
The Serjeant at Arms, and
Attendants

Entered the houſe, and after the proper obeiſances the priſoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped on his knee---being permitted to riſe, the Lord Chancellor ſaid, "Read the articles of impeachment."

The Clerk began reading:

After the Clerk had read the title of the general charge, Black Rod, by deſire of Mr. Haſtings, deſired that the articles might be read ſhort.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he could not upon ſuch a ſolemn occaſion conſent to the application. His grace was hitherto utterly unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges, therefore he felt it his duty to hear them read with the attention which they deſerved.

The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles ordered to be read at length.

At half after ſeven the Clerk began reading, and continued until ten, at which time the ſixth charge was finiſhed; when

Lord Townſend roſe and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read ſhort, in order to eaſe the houſe and the priſoner from the exceſſive fatigue of reading them at length.

The Duke of Richmond oppoſed the motion. A converſation took place, at the cloſe of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr. Haſtings was allowed a chair. At eleven the articles were finiſhed, and the Lord Chancellor demanded of him what he had to ſay in his defence.

Mr. Haſtings---"My Lords, I rely upon the juſtice of this Houſe, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reaſonable time to make my defence. Likewiſe that I may be allowed counſel; and that I may be admitted to bail." Black Rod then withdrew with his priſoner.

Lord Walſingham again roſe and moved, That Mr. Haſtings might be admitted to bail in the ſum before mentioned.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take ſuch ſlender bail. His grace apprehended the leaſt ſum which could be demanded in the

present case should be fifty thousand pounds; he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr. Hastings should give bail for twenty-five thousand pounds, and two sureties in the like sum.

Lord Townsend said, the honor of the nation was intimately connected with the present prosecution. The charges against Mr. Hastings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore seconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Walsingham apprehended the security first proposed was quite sufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the case of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the sum of 40,000l. upon an impeachment of a similar nature. His Lordship was against requiring excessive bail, being equally oppressive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the sum of 40,000l. was agreed upon by the House as sufficient bail.

A conversation then took place, respecting the time to be allowed the prisoner to put in his answer.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that it would be impossible to be done in the course of the present session. He was therefore of opinion to allow him a long month, namely, until the second day of the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Hastings was again called to the bar, when the lord chancellor said---"The House has taken your prayer into consideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge against you. You are to have counsel assigned you. Name them." [Mr. Hastings named Mr. Plomer, Mr. Law and Mr. Dallas. The chancellor put the question, and these three gentlemen were assigned as counsel.] "You are likewise allowed a month to the second day of next session of parliament, to deliver in your defence at the bar of this House. You are likewise to be admitted to bail, yourself in 20,000l. and two sureties in 10,000l. each. Have you any bail?" Mr. Hastings.---"My lord they are now at the bar."

Chancellor.---Name them.

"George Sumner, Esquire,

"Richard Jos. Sullivan, Esquire."

The house agreed to accept the bail, and they accordingly justified at the bar; and entered into a recognizance for Mr. Hastings's appearance.

Lord chancellor. "Mr. Hastings, you may withdraw."

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

There has not been such a sight in the two Houses of Parliament, says a correspondent, for many years, as was yesterday exhibited, when the august House of Commons of England went in a body and impeached Warren Hastings, Esquire, at the bar of the House of Lords. It was a demonstration of that protection which the laws and constitution of this country are calculated to afford the subjects of the British empire in the most distant extremities of the globe, against a wanton excess of power. And whether Mr. Hastings be guilty or innocent, as the imputations against him are important and weighty, it is honorable for him as well as the country, to be tried by Judges the most illustrious, and on a theatre the most conspicuous in the world.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.

The Burghers of this city, not used to commit excesses without a cause, were yesterday unfortunately driven to acts of violence on the following occasion:—A few days since a petition was left to sign at a house in a street called the Keguliers Gracht, in favor of the Stadtholder, tending to re-establish that Prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in 1766, and to annul every thing that had been done to the contrary since, and a vast number signed it: However, from the violence of party on each side, such a thing was not likely to go on long without some disturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury rose so high that the house was pulled down, and other excesses committed, which however were checked by two companies of Burghers being sent to the spot in time; nevertheless, the rumour of this disturbance soon reached Kattenburgh, on which island the dock yards are, and it immediately spread among the shipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houses of several patriots, drew up the draw-bridge, and with some pieces of cannon seemed determined to defend themselves against any who might oppose them: However, a party of our burghers immediately went to the spot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till this morning before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of some pieces of ordnance, and entered the island with charged bayonets: Upon this the other party fled, some of them are however taken, and will be tried; six were killed, and several wounded. Whilst this was going on upon the island, the populace plundered several houses in other parts of the town, particularly those of the burgomasters Rendorp and Bells; that of burgomaster Dedel was defended by a party of burghers, who got there just in time to save it. Where all this will end God only knows, but we fear party spirit runs so high that much mischief will ensue to this republic.

SAVANNAH, July 5.

Mr. Barnard arrived at Augusta the 27th ult. with a talk from the Headmen and Warriors of the Lower Creeks, from which, and his information, it appears that the Indians of both the upper and lower towns are very desirous of peace, and that the mischief was done by a party of the Oakjoys, one of the upper towns, without the knowledge of the lower towns, who threaten to take satisfaction of the people of the Oakjoys for the loss of their friends, rather than be reduced to the necessity of going to war. Mr. Barnard is of opinion that the inhabitants may remain quietly on their plantations until further accounts are received from the nation.

The party which is said to have gone out against the Indians is returned, and government have forbid any others from scouting beyond the Occonees.

The number of Indians killed, it is now said, does not exceed 11, and of the white people two have lost their lives.

CHARLESTON, *July* 12.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated July 8, 1787.

"It may be relied on for a fact, that there will be no Creek war; for they have sent down a friendly talk to our governor at Augusta, about 5 days ago. The origin of the dispute, which, it was thought, would drive the Creek nation to war, arose from the circumstance of the young Indian hanging himself, who was held in confinement as an hostage at Augusta last April. His relations could never be made to believe but that he was murdered—they determined on retaliation, and accordingly they killed two white men, and scalped them. A party of ours went immediately in pursuit, fell in with a hunting party of Indians, but not the aggressors, and killed six of them. Things stood thus open for a general rupture.—The Indians acted with great justice and propriety on that occasion. They sent an ambassador, who explained and lamented the mistake that happened, and which has stained the path with blood.—As it has been unhappily shed, they wish it may stop there; and they pledge their utmost endeavours that no future cause of dispute may arise. So that to the great joy of both parties, this storm is blown over."

A few days ago, up the main road, at about twenty miles distance, two men went up to a negro leading a horse, which they desired he would let them have; the negro refusing, one of the men put a pistol to his head and shot him dead; they then mounted the horse and rode away. A countryman concealed in the bushes beheld the foul transaction, and gave information to three gentlemen on the road, who went in pursuit; but when the murderers saw them coming, they jumped off the horse and escaped.

A well informed correspondent assures us, that at a general court martial held on the militia delinquents a few days past, no less than 800 persons plead being aliens: Therefore these aliens are to enjoy all the liberties and privileges equal with our citizens, and not be obliged to do militia duty, nor be compelled to sit on juries: They are also at the same time to take the bread out of the mouths of those faithful whigs who bore the heat and burthen of the war, numbers of whom are now, at this moment, in a starving condition, with numerous families.

O happy Times! O glorious Independence!

July 17. This city is at present infested by three very dangerous young men, named Dodien, Williams and Jones: They stay during the day on some of the islands, and cross in the night to rob. A few days ago Dodien engaged himself to live as a servant with a person in Tradd-street, and the first night that he staid there, when the rest were fast asleep, he let in two confederates, who stood watch, with pistols in their hands, determined to put to death any person that should interrupt them in their pillage—Williams and Jones are the men that robbed Mr. Rogers; Jones was also concerned in robbing Messrs. May and Hills, in Savannah, and for apprehending of whom a reward was advertised.

Friday afternoon the mercury in Farenheit's thermometor fell from 89 to 83 deg. in four minutes; this sudden transition of solar influence was followed by a violent storm, in which a great quantity of hail-stones fell. A person sitting in a piazza at the Quarter-house, observed the lightning to strike a live oak tree, at about 150 yards distance from the house, under which lay a considerable number of sheep; the animals appearing to be disturbed, it was conjectured that some of them were hurt, and upon examination 26 were found to be killed, and several others wounded.

RICHMOND, July 10.

By a gentleman just from Augusta, in Georgia, we are informed, that about the beginning of June, a party of the Indians were hunting on the frontiers of Georgia, three of whom met a negro belonging to one of the inhabitants in Wilkes county, who they immediately seized and forced away with them; as they were going towards Shoulder Bone, on Okoonee river, they met with one M'Michael and another young lad going home from hunting, who endeavoured to persuade the Indians to set the negro at liberty, which they refused, and for fear of being discovered, one of them fired at M'Michael, whom he killed on the spot, and took off two scalps, the other endeavoured to make his escape, but was closely pursued by one of the Indians, who came up with him and killed him also, and hid him among some bushes. The report of the guns was heard by one of the neighbours, whose curiosity led him to see who it was, thinking it to be some of the inhabitants hunting, when to his astonishment he met with M'Michael, whom he knew, dead and scalped on the road. He immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, who went in pursuit of the Indians, but before they got to the river, the Indians had crossed over with the negro. They left their guns and shot pouches behind until they got the negro safe over, but being close pursued could not return for them, which fell into the hands of the white people, and in one of the shot bags were found two scalps. The next day Col. Alexander, of the Wilkes county militia, with a party of between 40 and 50, crossed the river, came up with six Indians cutting down a bee-tree, who, after informing them the way the Indians went who killed the white people and took the negro, they immediately put them to death on the spot.

Col. Alexander closely pursuing the route of the Indians came up with them before night, re-took the negro, and killed the three murderers; in that and the two succeeding days they came up with and killed, in all, 18 Indians. A few days afterwards, Col. Alexander had raised between 250 and 300 volunteers in Washington and Wilkes county, with whom he marched into the lower towns of the Creek nation, in order to burn all their houses, and destroy as much of their provisions as possible, before the Indians would all be alarmed, so that there is not the least doubt of a serious war between the Georgians and Indians this fall.

PETERSBURG, July 19.

As the education of youth is of the greatest importance to this country, the establishment of seminaries of learning ought to meet with all due encouragement and support—and at the same time it would be well to turn our attention to those who are intrusted with the care of them. The university at Williamsburg affords a striking example; and the late conduct of the masters (whose learning and moral characters are unexceptionable) in exciting an emulation in the youth to excel on a subject adapted to that memorable event, the declaration of American Independence, must have a happy tendency towards impressing on their young minds our late glorious struggle for liberty; and will serve to remind them of their obligations, faithfully to preserve that freedom, which has been purchased with the blood of many of their dearest connections. The agreeable situation of Williamsburg, cheapness of the place, and good order observed in it by its inhabitants, cannot but render it an object to all those who have the care of youth.

The patriotic ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina, have entered into an association to refrain, as far as possible, from all unnecessary expences and superfluous decorations; and are determined in future, until their country shall be extricated from its present difficulties and distress, to pay strict attention to domestic œconomy and frugality, and to give all due preference to the manufactures of their own country.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

On Monday last were committed to Albany gaol, three Negro men belonging to Schenectady, for passing *counterfeit Ten Pound Bills*, of the paper money of this state. Of the manner in which they came by the bills, they say, that some time since one of them found a pocket book, containing five Ten Pound Bills, a few papers, and some small silver. But this appears rather improbable—for if one Negro had found so large a sum of money, and had been of an honest disposition, he would immediately have informed his master thereof; or if he had been rogue enough to keep the money, he would have had little thoughts of dividing it with two others. It is therefore conjectured, that some notorious persons, who have been concerned in counterfeiting our paper currency, are in that part of the country, and in order to secure themselves, have employed negroes to pass and circulate their bills; should this be the case, the spirited exertions of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Schenectady, and the country in general, will be a means, no doubt, of discovering and bringing to justice whoever may have been concerned therein.

Extract of a letter from M. Barryman, Master of the Fayal Packet, to Henry Nash, Esq; of New-York, dated at Fayal, May 17, 1787.

"Capt. French and crew are here in prison, for running his vessel on shore, plump on the beach, in a fine day, off the town, with seven feet water in the hold; there are spike holes in the stern with fresh plugs in them, supposed to be willfully done, in order to recover great insurance. He is to sail for Lisbon as a prisoner, there to be tried, or in England.—The vessel is got off quite sound and tight.—Sold, loaded with flax-seed from New-York.

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, New York, July 6, 1787.

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz. Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words, "*United States*," round it, and in the centre, the words "*We are One*;" on the other side of the same piece the following devices, viz. A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on the one side of which is to be the word, "*Fugio*," and on the other, the year in figures, "1787," below the dial, the words, "*mind your business*."

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, New-York, July 18, 1787.

On a report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 6th, from the Secretary at War, together with an account of Mr. Alexander Droomgoole, for expences charged by him against the United States, for accompanying certain Indians to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That Congress approve the measures taken by the Secretary at War with respect to the Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickesaw tribes, on their late visit to the seat of Congress, and that the expences attending the same be allowed.

Resolved, That all communications to the United States in Congress assembled, from the Indian tribes, ought to be made through the Superintendants of Indian affairs.

Resolved, That if any trader or other person shall, without the authority of the said Superintendants, undertake to conduct any Indian or Indians to the seat of Congress, he shall be responsible for all expences which may attend the same; and further, that where the person so acting as a conductor shall be a trader, his licence to trade with with the said Indians shall become forfeited, and the same shall at no time thereafter be renewed.

Resolved, That the Superintendants of Indian affairs be instructed to make public the foregoing resolutions, and to govern themselves accordingly.

July 26. The reason why the Assembly of Rhode Island did not appoint delegates to attend at the Fœderal Convention, at their late session, is said to be this: They well knew there was not a man in the majority capable of that important trust; and in taking them from the minority, they would run counter to their favorite principle of *Perseverance*; so that to conform to themselves, and not disgrace that state and the union, they have concluded to send none at all.

It seems that the copper act of this state has caused a general convulsion in the whole mass of that *minor* specie of coins in several of the states, particularly those in our *vicinage*. In Connecticut they now pass at various rates, and base metal frequently rejected; their own coinage has the preference. At New-Jersey the value of coppers varies from *twenty* to *thirty* for a shilling, notwithstanding an act of that state, in June 1786, permitting the coinage of coppers, to the amount of *ten thousand pounds*, enacting, that said coppers should pass in payments, or exchange, at the rate of *fifteen* to a Jersey shilling. Another act, passed at Burlington on the 4th of June, 1787, that after the 20th day of July (instant) *no* copper, except the coinage above mentioned, *shall pass* in payment or exchange, under the forfeiture of ten times the nominal value of the sum so offered, to be recovered by action of debt by any person that will sue for and recover the same, with costs of suit, to and for his own use: From this source the greater part of the copper grievance, in that state, is doubtless derived. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c. and even *Nova-Scotia* have taken the alarm, bearing a strong presumption, that *poor* COPPER will finally be excluded the privilege of roving in any part of the continent.

We congratulate our country friends upon the joyful seasonableness of the late rains, with which they have been so plentifully savoured in the course of the last week. It is now to be presumed, that the venders of vegetables, butter, &c. will no longer impotently avail themselves of the dryness of the season, as a cloak to their extravagant demands for these articles; and that they will reflect, how greatly those deserve the curse of a severe drought, who falsely, for filthy lucre, complain of curses, while all nature smiles around them—while the enchanting verdure of the fields imperceptibly forces from the Christian heart ejaculations of gratefulness to the God of nature for seasonable weather, and the joyous prospects of a plentiful latter harvest.

Poor Shays—little is said of him. The continual high-handed *robberies* of many of his adherents have caused even those to shun him who have hitherto favoured his system; and, to his *dear friends*, he has become a burthen. Shays has been heard lately to exclaim, in the horrors of his imagination—"*Oh! Genius of murder, rapine and treason!* [his only god] Why hast thou forsaken me!!!——The rebellion dwindles; and, by several letters from field officers to government, it appears that there remains no apprehensions of evil, except from plundering parties. Several of the very humane friends to *Shattuck* have recently petitioned authority for his pardon and enlargement, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dominica, dated June 18, 1787.

"Liberality is not a predominant passion in this government. A brig from Martinique, bound to North-Carolina, was yesterday seized on suspicion of smuggling,

being drove by calms within five leagues of land, though the act of parliament ſpecifies, that they are out of reach two leagues off.—Commodore Johnſon, in the ſhip Jupiter, was the occaſion of it—however, on deliberation, they ſeemed adviſable to releaſe her within 24 hours.—A ſloop with cattle too, from Saybrook for Muſqueto, met the ſame fate, but whether it was a longing in our leaders to touch part of the delicious morſels they contained, or ſome other cauſe, I cannot tell. They gave her permiſſion to ſell here and depart within the above limits."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

The ſituation of America, ſays a correſpondent, is more favourable at preſent to her growth in wealth, independence and happineſs, than ever it has been in any ſtage of her hiſtory, provided ſhe will now adopt the means of obtaining them. Theſe means are, AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES. She has no buſineſs with commerce, 'till ſhe derives it from the products of the earth, or from her own arts.

The complaints of the decay of *trade* are without foundation. It ſhould rather be ſaid there is a decay of *traders*. A few merchants are ſufficient to import and ſell all the goods America requires. Let thoſe of them who complain of hard times betake themſelves to the cultivation of the earth, or to the eſtabliſhment of ſome uſeful manufacture. Until ninety-nine out of an hundred of the citizens of America are farmers, artificers or manufacturers, we can never be rich or happy.

Our correſpondent does not wiſh to exclude the learned profeſſions from lending their aid to leſſen the evils of human life, or of government. But let the lawyers and phyſicians learn of the miniſters of the goſpel, who are ſettled in the country, to derive part of their ſubſiſtence from cultivating the earth. Few of them have buſineſs enough at preſent to employ all their time. Their leiſure hours might be employed in introducing the new and profitable modes of agriculture into our country——for their example would have an extenſive influence in this reſpect. Among the ancient Jews, it was counted infamous for a man to ſpend his life without planting a tree, or building a-houſe. It were to be wiſhed, that it could be made equally diſreputable for a man to paſs thro' life in America without enriching ſome ſpot of ground, without clearing a field, or encreaſing the quantity of meadow, and thereby adding to the products of the earth, and of courſe to the population and happineſs of his country.

To encourage agriculture, it is to be hoped the preſent mode of taxing lands ſo heavily will be laid aſide—otherwiſe, inſtead of ſeeing our merchants, ſhop-keepers, lawyers and doctors retreat to farms, we ſhall ſoon ſee our farmers retreat to Kentucke, or to the ſhores of the South Sea, in order to enjoy the fruits of their induſtry.——An efficient fœderal government alone can relieve us from our oppreſſive ſtate ſyſtems of taxation, and realiſe all our hopes and wiſhes of national glory and proſperity.

Thurſday laſt, the Honorable the CONVENTION of the United States adjourned till the firſt Monday in Auguſt inſt. after having appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee during their receſs, viz.

Mr. GORHAM of Maſſachuſetts.
Mr. ELSWORTH of Connecticut.
Mr. WILSON of Pennſylvania.
Mr. RANOLPH of Virginia.
Mr. RUTLEDGE of South-Carolina.

A judicious writer, in a late Rhode-Iſland newſpaper (addreſſing his fellow citizens) thus obſerves:—"At the cloſe of the war our character was univerſally revered—four years of peace and leiſure have plunged us into the deepeſt abyſs of infamy. Philoſophers have triumphed upon the happy proſpect of ſeeing mankind reſcued from civil thraldom, and enjoying the bleſſings of poliſhed ſociety, under the influence of *Republican Virtue*. How great has been their diſappointment to behold us, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, the moſt degraded of any civilized nation in ancient or modern ſtory! The ſame writer adds, that his Excellency the Governor of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, &c. "is highly fœderal, and in every reſpect averſe to the wild conduct of the majority in adminiſtration: Many of the Upper Houſe are decidedly againſt them in this point of view. We have a ſenſible, fœderal and ſpirited minority; while ſome of the majority are heſitating between the ſtings of conſcience and the falſe lures of injuſtice."

On Friday evening laſt arrived the ſhip Charleſton, from South-Carolina, Capt. Allibone, with whom came paſſengers the Hon. John Mathews, Eſq; Major-General Wayne, Rev. Jedediah Morſe, Col. Wilkinſon with his lady and family, Chriſtopher Peter, Eſq; lady and family, Mrs. Berwick, Miſs Berwick, Mr. De Bram, Mr. Iſaac Teaſdale, Mr. Samuel Ward, Mr. Parker, Dr. W. Parker, Maſter Parker, Mr. Paul, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fermier, and a great number of others.

On Sunday laſt, arrived from Belfaſt, the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. M'Adam, after 7 weeks paſſage. She has brought 250 paſſengers, in good health.

Monday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington ſet out for Moore Hall, in order to viſit his old quarters, at the Valley Forge, in this ſtate.

M. de Loumont has diſcovered in the Pyrenean mountains a new ſpecies of gall-nuts, equal to thoſe brought from the Levant. They grow upon a kind of white oak, that has the ſingular property of ſhooting out young trees from its roots, at a conſiderable diſtance from the main trunk.

On Wedneſday laſt, while a proſecution was carrying on in the city court againſt a man charged with larceny, he took an opportunity of ſlipping by the conſtable who guarded the bar, and made his eſcape, juſt as the court was calling on him to make his defence.

Friday laſt, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arſenal, by a horſeman, who accoſted him in the following ſingular manner,----"how doſt do friend?" (with a well imitated Quaker nod) "Wilt thou be ſo kind as to tell me which ferry I muſt croſs to go to Lancaſter?" Having obtained his requeſt he proceeded---"as thou ſeemeſt to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to ſolicit a little caſh to bear my expences." To this the gentleman, ſurprized, but not ſuſpicious of evil deſign, replied,---"from your horſe and apparel, ſir, you do not appear to be a needy man; beſides, as I am not in a ſituation for making preſents, you muſt excuſe me." "I am very ſorry," returned he, with that kind of cool deliberation that uſually deſignates real concern of mind, "that a man of thy profeſſion, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, ſhould be ſo devoid of faith and charity; however, here is a little inſtrument," taking a piſtol from the left breaſt of his coat, "that ſhall endue the with both theſe excellent gifts, or chaſtiſe thee for the want of them." With theſe words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he diſmounted; and while with one hand he pointed his piſtol to the gentleman's breaſt, with the other he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and ſome papers, the latter of which he reſtored. Having effected his purpoſe, he, *with an affected air of clerical authority*, ſubjoined this admonition---"Be no more faithleſs, but believing, nor ſhut thy bowels againſt the neceſſities of the poor. Fare thee well." As he pronounced theſe words he ſprung into his ſaddle with a ſingle bound, and rode off full ſpeed towards the ridge road.

This inimitable, cool and well bred robber perſonated the Quaker in his dreſs as well as ſtile. His hat was a true modern broad rim---his coat, veſt and breeches were of ſnuff coloured cambiet, and of the plaineſt cut---his ſtockings of the ſame colour, but whether ſilk or worſted is not known---his knee-bands and ſhoes were tied with ſtrings. He appeared to be a native of Old England---He is tall, perhaps ſix feet high, and very genteel, tho' ſomewhat round ſhouldered---his hair dark and lank---his countenance oval, open, placid and manly-- his addreſs graceful and firm, and his activity uncommon: he rode a ſprightly bay horſe, well framed and in good condition---and had behind him a ſmall portmanteau, which appeared to be well filled, very probably with different changes of apparel.

We hear the above highwayman has committed a ſecond offence near the Center-houſe, but in a different garb.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.
True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.
Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.
Queries and replies relative to paper-money.
Eſſay on paper-money.
Thoughts on paper-money.
Paper-money advocated.
Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.
Account of the life of Edward Drinker.
Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.
Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North Eaſt ſtorms.
Deſcription of a water-ſpout.
Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.
Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.
Maxims for republics.
Sermon on the combat of the duel.
Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.
An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.
On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.
Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.
The origin of tobacco.
The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.
Heights of different giants.
A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.
Inſtance of the gim crack taſte of former times.
A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.
Value of various eſtates in Europe.
Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.
Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.
On the virtues of a billiard-table.
The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.
An addreſs to the public.
The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.
The downfall of Babylon.
The prophecy of Balaam.
An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-ſeven acres of excellent land, ſituate in Cheſter county, and townſhip of Eaſt Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large ſquare log houſe two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and ſtables; the whole in good repair, well ſituated for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; and has been occupied as a tavern theſe many years paſt known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads paſs it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaſter; ſaid place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-houſe, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-houſe, and about 400 yards from an excellent griſt and ſaw mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN HUGHES.

July 5, 1787. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Rariton river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze, no ſhoes on, and his ſhoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

---

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

Cheſter county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternnon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joſeph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or, leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 25, 1887.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, On Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, ſituate in Springfield townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Maris, Seth Pancoaſt, and others, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, on the twenty-ninth inſtant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his ſhoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

Cheſter county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland townſhip, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, about the 16th inſtant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairiſh hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, tow trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes, with carved ſilver buckles, marked A. M. Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The ſaid boy has got a remarkable bad ſcar on one of his legs.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

WILL be given for a certain HENRY RICKART or RICHARDS, a German, who it is ſuppoſed broke out of Lancaſter gaol in Auguſt laſt, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very dark complexion, blue cloth jacket, ſtrong ſhirt and trowſers, cotton barred handkerchief, and felt hat. The above reward will be given upon his conviction for the ſtealing two cows in June laſt, by § THOMAS READ.

Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county.

New-Jerſey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without juſt cauſe) eloped from my bed, and clandeſtinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, ſen.

N. B. If the ſaid Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I requeſt they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN STEEL.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter

Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

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